at Sciences Po. The Indian Economy chair would help in generating greater awareness about the contemporary Indian economy among French students at the prestigious Sciences Po institution.

Besides the above, a Declaration on the development of nuclear energy for peaceful purpose was signed. The Declaration would facilitate future cooperation with France in the field of civil nuclear energy.

A Statement of Intent on Cooperation between Ministry of Commerce & Industry, Government of India and Ministry of Economy, Finance & Industry of the French Republic on Cooperation between Enterprises was also signed. Under the Statement of Intent both countries have agreed to strengthen and promote bilateral cooperation in the areas of industry, trade, science, technology, finance and investment between Indian and French enterprises, particularly SMEs.

A purchase contract for 43 Airbus aircraft was signed by Indian Airlines and Airbus.

Commission on Netaji's whereabouts

1809. SHRI K. RAMA MOHANA RAO: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the NC Mukherjee, the third Commission set up to find out Netaji's whereabouts, has submitted its report, recently;

(b) if so, the revelations made by the Commission in its report;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Indian Embassy in Russia was not cooperating to the Mukherjee Commission; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): (a) and (b) Justice Mukherjee Commission of Inquiry has submitted its report on 8th November 2005. As per the provisions of the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952, the report will be tabled in both the Houses of Parliament in the current session.

(c) The Embassy of India in Moscow, on the basis of instructions from the Ministry of External Affairs, provided maximum possible support to the Hon'ble commission during their visit to Russia in September, 2005. The Mission, with the help of the Russian Foreign Ministry, arranged

visits to seven archives during the visit. Information gathered by the Russian government on the subject of the Commission were also procured by the Mission and given to the Commission, both before and after its visit to Russia. A Russian speaking diplomatic officer from the Embassy was attached to the Commission during its entire visit and the Mission also provided premises, secretarial, interpretation and other services. Due courtesies were also shown to the deponents who accompanied the Commission.

(d) Does not arise.

Boundary Issue with China

1810. SHRI GIREESH KUMAR SANGHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the developments that took for the last two years on boundary issue with China;

(b) where do the talks stand now; and

(c) whether there's a solution expected?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMMED): (a) and (b) In June 2003, India and China each appointed a Special Representative on the boundary question to explore the framework of a boundary settlement, proceeding from the political perspective of the overall bilateral relationship. There have been six meetings of the Special Representatives so far. Based on the first five rounds of talks between the Special Representatives, both sides signed the "Agreement on Political Parameters and Guiding Principles for Settlement of India-China Boundary Question" on April 11, 2005 during the visit of the Chinese Premier, H.E. Mr. Wen Jiabao to India. The sixth round of talks between the Special Representatives was held in Beijing from September 26 to September 28, 2005, which marked the beginning of the second phase of negotiations. In the second phase of negotiations, the two Special Representatives are mandated to work out an agreed framework for a boundary settlement on the basis of the aforementioned Agreement. Such an agreed framework will provide the basis for the delineation and demarcation of the India-China boundary to be subsequently undertaken by civil and military officials and surveyors of the two sides.